

What we shall do with them will doubtless be decided after the present insurrection is subdued. Meantime the inhabitants must submit with the best grace they can to American laws and the laws of nations.

We are glad to learn that the meteorologists at Manila are themselves wholly of this same opinion, and have in their circulars of March 7, 1899, publicly announced that they will strictly abide by the orders of the Secretary of War through the Provost-Marshall-General of Manila.

It is not necessary to enter into the question of the relative merits of meteorological systems. Each has its own field, and must be satisfied to achieve success therein. It is disastrous to science whenever one man or one institution overrides, absorbs, or destroys the honest work of his neighbors. "Cooperation and not monopoly," is the only principle that can lead to success in the study and practice of meteorology.

RECENT EARTHQUAKES.

March 12, 4:18:47 a. m., northwest to southeast at Leon, Managua, Granada, and San Juan del Sur, all in Nicaragua.

April 5, Oakland, Cal., a light shock.

April 14, Cuyamaca, Cal.

April 16 and 18, Hydenville, Cal.

April 29 (central time), Indiana: Prairie Creek 8:00 p. m. Shelbyville, 8:00 p. m., lasting sixty seconds. Delphi, 8:05 p. m., of moderate strength; Mauzy, 8:05 p. m., two distinct shocks; the duration was about five seconds. Jeffersonville, heavy shock, 8:07 p. m. from southeast to northwest; duration twelve seconds. Princeton, slight shock, 8:03 p. m. Seymour, very distinct, 8:07 p. m.; duration seventeen seconds.

April 29, Kentucky: Henderson, 8:4:57 p. m., central time, lasting about three seconds. Irvington, about 8:00 p. m., lasting about fifteen seconds.

April 29, Illinois: A light earthquake shock was felt over the southeast part of the State; it was noticeable as far north and west as Decatur and Tuscola, and thence southeastward to Palestine and Mount Carmel. The time of its occurrence is variously given from 8:00 to 8:15 p. m., but it is probable that 8:05 or 8:06, central time, was about the correct time, and its duration about ten or twelve seconds; no damage was done.

April 30, California: Moderately heavy shock at Alvarado, Campbell, Capitola, Coyote, Gilroy, Glenwood, Hollister, Los Gatos, Niles (Centerville), Oakland, Pacific Grove, San Francisco, San Leandro, Santa Cruz, Soledad, Stanford University, Stockton.

May 16: Mr. Wm. A. Eddy reports a slight vibration observed in New York City at 2:25 p. m. and at 8:15 a. m. of the same date in Connecticut. He proposes to establish a seismic observatory and may possibly set up one of Milne's horizontal pendulum apparatus for the detection of gentle undulations.

Professor Morley reports no disturbance of his seismograph at Cleveland during April.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

Meteorology and geography are so closely associated that the voluntary and regular observers of the Weather Bureau

will, doubtless, many of them be glad to have their attention called to the National Geographic Society, whose Secretary, Mr. F. H. Newell, is in charge of the hydrography of the United States Geological Survey.

This Society, in return for its annual due of \$2 per year, sends the National Geographic Magazine, which is one of the best mediums for obtaining and distributing general climatological and geographical information, and we commend it most heartily to observers and teachers. Any article intended for publication in that magazine should be sent direct to Mr. Newell.

THE WEATHER SERVICE OF JAMAICA, WEST INDIES.

We regret to find a note in the Jamaica weather report, No 236, for the month of February, 1899, stating that this will be the last report to be compiled and signed by Mr. Robert Johnstone, who says:

On account of the retrenchment effected by the Government by the abolition of the present Weather Service (vide W. R., No. 236, just being issued) my services, and those of Mr. Romney will be dispensed with, and my connection with the Weather Service, which began with its establishment, and has lasted for over eighteen years, will cease at the end of the current month.

The subsequent numbers of the Jamaica reports give fuller details as to the disaster that has overtaken the service. All work now depends upon Mr. Maxwell Hall individually, and his own home, Kempshot Observatory, Montego Bay, in the western part of the island, is to be his post office address. It is difficult for us to realize what a sad blow this is to the hopes that many have fondly cherished relative to meteorology in the most beautiful spot of all the West Indies. If any one can devise any method by which to rehabilitate this service in Jamaica we hope to hear from him.

DAILY INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE WITH MEXICO.

The Mexican daily telegraphic weather service before alluded to in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for March, 1899, page 107, has now adopted a system of exchange with the United States.

About 30 stations telegraph daily reports direct to the Weather Bureau office at Galveston at the same time that they are sent to the headquarters in the City of Mexico. A cipher code will be used similar to that adopted in the United States.

Conversely a number of reports from Weather Bureau stations received at Galveston will be forwarded thence to Mexico. Among these stations are the following: San Diego, Yuma, Phenix, El Paso, Abilene, San Antonio, Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Key West.

The interchange between New Orleans and Mexico will be made over the cable of the Mexican Cable Company from Galveston to Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos. This company has for a long time been interchanging weather reports between its terminal stations, and now enters heartily into the more extensive international exchange which augurs so much for the progress of meteorology.